

OVARIAN MASSES

Most common ovarian mass in younger women: follicular cyst

Most common ovarian malignancy in older women: serous cystadenocarcinoma (epithelial class)

Most common class of ovarian tumor in teen girls and younger women: germ cell tumors

most common overall germ cell tumor: mature teratoma (benign tumor)

most common malignant germ cell tumor in teen girls/young women: dysgerminoma

most common malignant germ tumor under 5 y.o.: yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor)

Ovarian mass, bilateral: serous cystadenocarcinoma, Krukenberg tumor (gastric cancer mets)

Ovarian mass and hyperthyroidism: struma ovarii

Ovarian mass and endometrial hyperplasia: granulosa cell tumor

Ovarian mass and precocious puberty: granulosa cell tumor

Ovarian mass and virilization: Sertoli-Leydig tumor

Ovarian mass and pleural effusion: fibroma (Meigs syndrome)

Cysts (can be functional/physiological or nonfunctional [neoplastic, non-neoplastic])

Functional

Follicular

Corpus luteal

Theca lutein (high HCG state; bilateral)

Nonfunctional

Non-neoplastic

Chocolate (endometrioma [endometriosis])

PCOS

Neoplastic

Serous or mucinous cystadenoma

Dermoid (mature cystic teratoma)

Benign tumors

Epithelial

Serous or mucinous cystadenoma

Germ cell

Mature teratoma

Sex cord/stromal

Sertoli-Leydig, fibroma

Ovarian tumors: histology

psammoma bodies: serous cystadenocarcinoma

fried-egg appearance: dysgerminoma

3 germ layers (hair, teeth): mature cystic teratoma

thyroid tissue: struma ovarii

Schiller-Duval bodies: yolk sac tumor

Call-Exner bodies: granulosa cell tumor

Reinke crystals: Sertoli-Leydig tumor

spindle-shaped cells: fibroma

Tumor markers

CA-125: serous cystadenocarcinoma

LDH: dysgerminoma

Alpha-fetoprotein: yolk sac

Inhibin: granulosa cell tumor